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OUTLINES OF THE LECTURES  
ON SURGERY  
1823

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KINGS COLLEGE LONDON



# OUTLINES

OF THE

## LECTURES ON SURGERY,

DELIVERED BY

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART.,

AT

ST. THOMAS'S AND GUY'S HOSPITALS.

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PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE STUDENTS.

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London :

PRINTED BY F. WARR, RED LION PASSAGE, RED LION SQUARE,  
HOLBORN.

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## PREFACE.

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FOR the last thirty years I have been in the habit of using the following Notes, to direct the order of my ideas, and to recal the pathological facts which I have had an opportunity of observing. I have been induced to print them, from the conviction that they will assist the Student in taking notes of what I may deliver ; as it will be more easy to fill up these outlines, than to arrange and write the whole of what he hears.

A. P. C.

*Sept. 20th, 1823.*





## INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

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*Surgery* defined.

*Principles of Surgery,*

————— explained.

————— on what founded.

————— exemplified.

*True Theory* contrasted with *Hypothesis*.

Evils resulting to science from the latter.

*Practice* of Surgery.

*Qualities* required in a Surgeon.

*Anatomy*; its use in the *discrimination* of disease;  
in the performance of *operations*; and in  
the *examination* of *morbid parts*.

The parts of the body most essential to be particularly studied.

*Practical Anatomy*; mode of pursuing it.

*Physiology*. Healthy functions to be known  
before diseased actions can be understood.

Cause of Mr. Hunter's superiority.

*Medicine*; the study of it important. The influence of local disease on the constitution; and the origin of local disease from constitutional derangement. Medicine and Surgery mutually assist each other.

*Midwifery.*

Hospital attendance. Duties of the Apprentice.  
Dresser. Pupil.

Reading. Systematic Works. Books on detached subjects.

Mode of Education improved of late. Classical attainments.

*Advice.* Advantages resulting from knowledge united with perseverance.

## LECTURE I.

### ON IRRITATION.

*Definition of Irritation.*

*Remote effects of accidents and diseases.*

*Sympathy ; the meaning of the term explained.*

*Diseased sympathetic sensations.*

*Diseased sympathetic actions.*

*Irritation is local or constitutional.*

*The symptoms of constitutional irritation, called  
irritative fever.*

*Cause of these symptoms ; nervous system de-  
ranged ; secretions stopped.*

*Circumstances on which their degree depends.*

*Treatment of constitutional and local irritation.*



To remove the cause of *irritation*.

To deplete the system.

To restore the secretions.

To lessen the irritability of the body.

## LECTURE II.

### ON INFLAMMATION.

*Its characteristic symptoms.*

*The explanation of these.*

The local effects of inflammation in producing  
*adhesion, suppuration, ulceration, and gan-*  
*grene.*

The constitutional effects of inflammation.

Inflammation is healthy or unhealthy.

It is acute or chronic.

Irritable inflammation.

Inflammation peculiar or specific.

Causes predisposing to its production.

Its occasional causes.

Its proximate cause, or state of the body under  
the disease.

Different opinions respecting it.

Deductions from experiments.

Effects of inflammation on the larger blood-vessels.



## LECTURE III.

### THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

Is constitutional and local.

The constitutional treatment consists in a diminution of nervous excitement, and of the force of circulation, by

*Bleeding.* When indicated. Signs for its repetition. General or local bleeding.

Restoring the secretions. *Purgatives*; their action; different kinds. *Sudorifics*; their action; best mode of producing the effect. *Diuretics*; medicines required for this purpose.

Diminishing the irritability of the body; modes of effecting this object.

*Chronic* inflammation requires a slow, gradual, and continued action on the secretions; mode of doing this.

*Local* treatment.

To diminish nervous power, contract the distended vessels, and increase the secretions, by

*Cold* applications;

*Heat* and *moisture* united;

*Local Bleeding*;

Counter irritation ; its influence ;

Advantage of rest to inflamed parts.

Their posture to be attended to.

Remote effects of inflammation to be removed, viz.

————— *Vascular congestion,*

————— *Indurations,*

————— *Rigidity.*

## LECTURE IV.

### ON THE ADHESIVE INFLAMMATION.

*Effects* of inflammation on the *blood*.

Nature of the adhesive matter which is effused.

*Parts* most *prone* to the adhesive inflammation.

Advantages arising from this tendency to adhesion rather than suppuration.

*Appearances* which parts assume under this inflammation.

In what *manner* it is best displayed.

The *time* required for the production of adhesion.

The adhesive matter becomes organized.

The *time* required for this purpose.

The *use* of adhesive inflammation ;

In wounds ;

In operations ;

In sealing blood-vessels ;



In forming cysts ;

In dividing cavities ;

In enclosing pus.

## LECTURE V.

### ON SUPPURATION.

The *constitutional symptoms* produced by the  
suppurative inflammation.

Its local appearances and effects.

The parts of the body which are most prone to  
this inflammation.

Suppuration in wounds.

Loss of substance not essential to suppuration.

Pus a *secretion*.

The *usual qualities* of pus.

Its *specific* qualities.

The *use* of suppuration, upon the surface of  
ulcers, and

In aiding the ulcerative process.

*Incrustations* produced by it.

Consequences of the sudden cessation of sup-  
puration.



## LECTURE VI.

### ON ULCERATION.

*Definition* of ulceration.

Effect of inflammation on the *absorbent* vessels.

The *constitutional* and *local* symptoms of ulceration.

Its principal causes.

The *direction* it generally takes.

Its extreme *rapidity* when compared with the power of *restoration*.

*New formed* parts most liable to yield to its influence.

Parts of *weak living powers* most readily ulcerate.

The *uses* of ulceration.

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### OF ABSCESSSES.

The mode of their *formation*.

The *danger* with which they are attended.

Abscesses *acute or chronic; healthy or unhealthy.*

Their *constitutional treatment.*

Their *local* treatment.

The *cause* of the *constitutional irritation* which follows the *opening* of an abscess.

## LECTURE VII.

### ON GRANULATION.

The second mode of union.

The mode in which abscesses and wounds are healed.

*Formation* of granulations explained.

Their *vascularity*.

—— sensibility.

—— ready inosculation.

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### ON CICATRIZATION.

*New skin* ; in what manner produced.

Its degree of vascularity.

Its subsequent contraction, producing deformity.

Cicatrization affected by the form of ulcers ;  
and their situation.

Re-production of parts by adhesion and granulation.

## OF ULCERS.

*Appearance when healthy.*

Principles by which their treatment is to be guided.



## LECTURE VIII.

### UNHEALTHY STATE OF ULCERS.

Granulations too *prominent*.

————— *languid*.

*Ulcers inflamed.*

*Gangrenous ulcer.*

*Irritable state of ulcers.*

*Sinuous ulcer.*

*Ulcers from extraneous bodies.*

*The chronic carbuncle.*

*The menstrual ulcer.*

*Ulcers from varicose veins.*

*The œdematous ulcer.*

*Cutaneous ulcerations.*

*State of the edges* impeding the healing of ulcers :

Edges callous ;

—— everted ;

—— inverted.

Malignant ulcers hereafter described.

## LECTURE IX.

### SPHACELUS, GANGRENE, OR MORTIFICATION.

Gangrene defined.

Produced by two degrees of action.

Symptoms preceding it in its different states.

The *sloughing* process explained.

State of the body and of the part which predisposes to it.

Its occasional cause.

Dissection of the part, prior to and during the state of gangrene.

### TREATMENT.

Preventing its occurrence when threatened by high degrees of inflammation.

Constitutional and local means.

Prevention when threatened by low degrees of action.

Treatment during the sloughing process.

Amputation for gangrene considered.

Gangrene in old persons.

## CARBUNCLE.

Its *nature* explained.

The *degree* of *danger* attending it.

Its *treatment*.

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BOILS.

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## ON ERYSIPELAS.

Of two kinds.

Its characteristic symptoms.

Reason of its great extent.

Occurs at particular seasons.

Its causes.

Dissection of it.

Does it ever suppurate ?

Its danger in certain situations.

## TREATMENT.

Local ; no relaxing applications.

Constitutional.

Is there any specific remedy for this disease ?



## LECTURE X.

### INJURIES OF THE BRAIN.

Enumeration of the functions supported by the  
brain and spinal marrow.

*Symptoms* produced by violence done to the  
brain.

The causes which give rise to these symptoms.

*Concussion.*

Its usual symptoms.

Its discriminating marks.

Appearances upon dissection.

*Treatment* of concussion.

*Principal object* is to prevent inflammation.

*Depletion* carried to a great extent.

*Emetics* ; their effect.

*Counter irritation.*

Mental excitement and all stimulants to be  
avoided.

*Trephining* ; its danger ; its inutility in concus-  
sion.

*Remote consequences of concussion.*

*Their treatment.*

*Concussion in children ; how treated.*

## LECTURE XI.

### COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN.

From *extravasation of blood*.

Its symptoms.

*Appearances* on dissection.

*Treatment of extravasation*.

*Trephining*, its use considered.

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### FRACTURES OF THE SKULL

Produce no immediate symptoms of injury to the brain, unless accompanied by extravasation, concussion, or depression of bone.

Sometimes followed by inflammation.

*Simple or compound*.

Their union shewn.

Fractures at the basis of the skull.

Dissection.

Their treatment.

## FRACTURES, WITH DEPRESSION OF THE SKULL.

Their immediate effects depending on the  
degree of depression.

Experiments.

Fractures with depression are *simple* or *compound*.

*Various specimens* shewn.

The *treatment* which they require.



## LECTURE XII.

### WOUNDS OF THE BRAIN.

Their effects on the cerebral functions.

*Fungus* arising from the brain.

Its treatment.

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### INFLAMMATION AND SUPPURATION OF THE BRAIN.

*Symptoms* of these states.

The *time* at which they *supervene*.

*Appearances* on *dissection*, shewing the *various*  
*seats* of suppuration.

Treatment required to prevent the occurrence  
of inflammation after injuries ; and to sub-  
due it when present.

When matter is formed, is the operation of tre-  
phining required, and to what extent should  
it be carried.

*Operation* of *trepining*.

Instruments required.

Much simplified of late years.

Its use. Its danger.

The parts of the skull to be avoided in the operation.

Treatment after the operation.

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### INJURIES OF THE SCALP.

*Their danger.*

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### INJURIES OF THE SPINE.

*Concussion* of the medulla spinalis.

*Extravasation* upon it.

*Fracture* with *depression*.

## LECTURE XIII.

### ON ANEURISM.

*Aneurism defined.*

Divided into *external* and *internal* aneurism.

*Symptoms of the external.*

———— divided into *three stages.*

*Symptoms of internal aneurisms ; thoracic, abdominal, pelvic, cerebral.*

A general or partial *disposition* in *arteries* to their production.

Greatest *number* in the same individual.

The *age* at which they most frequently occur.

The *sex* most liable to them.

Their *discriminating marks.*

Their mode of formation.

The appearances which they exhibit on dissection.

The causes of aneurism.

Its spontaneous cure.

The medical and dietetic treatment of the patient, and its results.



## LECTURE XIV.

### ON THE OPERATION FOR ANEURISM.

The *old operation* described.

The *new mode* of operating, as suggested and practised by *Mr. Hunter*.

Its *principle*.

*Deviations* from *Mr. Hunter's* mode of operating ; their result.

Different kinds of *ligature*.

*Steps* of the *operation* shewn on the *dead body*.

The *after-treatment* which is required.

*Period* at which the *ligature* separates.

The *effects* produced by the operation.

The *operation* shewn on the different *accessible*  
*arteries* of the body.

Treatment of the *lacerated* and *wounded* artery,  
by *pressure* or *operation*.

## LECTURE XV.

### ON HYDROCELE.

The disease defined.

Different situations in which it is found.

*Hydrocele* of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Its progress described.

Varieties met with in this disease.

Characters which distinguish it from other diseases in the scrotum.

The causes of hydrocele.

Its natural cure.

The medical treatment of hydrocele when connected with a morbid state of constitution.

Its *palliative* treatment by *tapping*.

Mode of performing the operation.

Instruments required.

Effects of the operation.

Its danger in some cases.



## LECTURE XVI.

### ON THE CURE OF HYDROCELE.

Principles of cure by absorption.

————— adhesion.

————— granulation.

Absorption in the young.

Adhesion generally produced by tent ; by seton ;  
by injections.

Granulation produced by incision ; by caustic ;  
by excision.

Various modes of operating described.

The *three* now occasionally employed.

Seton ; in what cases employed ; how to be  
introduced.

Incision ; method adopted to insure its success.

Injection.

Apparatus required.

Fluid injected.

Mode of performing the operation.

Time required.

After-treatment.

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## HYDROCELE OF THE SPERMATIC CHORD.

Its symptoms.

Diagnosis.

Treatment.

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## ENCYSTED HYDROCELE.

Its seats.

Its treatment.

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## HEMATOCELE.

Symptoms.

Diagnosis.

Treatment.

Mistakes relative to it.

## LECTURE XVII.

### DISEASES OF THE TESTICLE, RENDERING ITS REMOVAL NECESSARY.

*Hydatid on encysted testicle.*

Its character and progress.

The age at which it occurs.

Its *appearance* on dissection.

Its distinguishing *marks*.

*Operation* for its removal.

*Result* of the operation for this disease.

True hydatid enlargement of the testis.

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### THE SCIRRHOUS TESTICLE.

A disease of rare occurrence.

Its *progress* and *termination*.

The *age* at which this disease affects the testicle.

Its appearance on *dissection*.

*Operation* for its removal.

*Result* of the operation.

Its *danger* in *protracted* cases.

## THE FUNGOUS DISEASE OF THE TESTIS.

A disease of frequent occurrence.

The *age* at which it most commonly appears.

The *symptoms* which accompany its progress.

Its *rapid* increase.

*External* character.

The *appearances* presented by the testis and  
other parts of the body on *dissection*.

*Operation*.

Its *result*.

## LECTURE XVIII.

### DISEASES OF THE TESTIS, CONTINUED.

*Chronic inflammation* of the organ.

Its *symptoms* and *progress*.

A suppurative progress frequently ensuing.

*Granulating tumor* from its surface.

Its causes.

Its treatment ; is generally to be subdued.

Treatment of the granulating swelling.

*Removal* of the testis ; in what cases it is required.

---

### THE IRRITABLE TESTIS.

Its *symptoms*.

*Cause* of this disease.

*Dissection* of a testicle affected with this disease.

Cases in which its removal has been required.



**Castration.**

**Steps of the operation.**

**After-treatment.**

## LECTURE XIX.

### ON DISEASES OF THE BREAST.

The hydatid or encysted state of the breast.

Its *symptoms*.

The *age* at which it most frequently takes place.

Its appearance on dissection.

The characteristic marks of the disease.

Its treatment when there is a large single cyst.

Its removal by operation.

The result of its removal.

The true *hydatid* enlargement of the breast.

---

### OF THE SCIRRHOUS BREAST.

Its great *frequency*.

Its symptoms in its *attempts* at the adhesive,  
suppurative and ulcerative stages.

Its *progress* from the breast.

Its influence on the absorbent glands.

Dissection frequently displays a general disposition to the disease.

State of the *menstrual discharge*; its influence in producing it

Single and barren women most susceptible of it.

It occurs in persons of the *same family*.

*Age* at which it most frequently appears.

It is often the result of blows in peculiar states of constitution.

Its cause.

## LECTURE XX.

### ON DISEASES OF THE BREAST, CONTINUED.

The *medical* and *dietetic* treatment of persons labouring under schirrus.

Influence of *climate* on this disease.

Local treatment.

Operation for its removal.

Result of the operation.

---

### OF THE FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Its symptoms.

Its attempts at adhesion, suppuration, and ulceration.

Found to contain *cysts* from which a fungous projection grows.

Its discriminating character.

*Dissection* of the diseased part and of the body.

Operation of removal.

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### OF THE CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE BREAST.

Symptoms in its three stages.

Its cause.

Dissection of the part.

Operation for it when required.

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### OF THE ADIPOSE TUMOUR.

*Remarkable case of one in the breast.*

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### OF THE IRRITABLE TUMOUR OF THE BREAST.

Its symptoms.

The age at which it occurs.

Its cause.

The treatment which it requires; with its result.

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### OF THE LACTEAL TUMOUR.

Its appearance and progress.

Its cause.

The treatment required.

---

### OF THE CARCINOMA IN THE NIPPLE OF MAN.

Its symptoms.

*Operation of removing the breast described.*

Its danger considered.



## LECTURE XXI.

### ON LITHOTOMY.

Calculi are found in four different situations in the urinary organs.

In the *kidney*.

The symptoms detailed.

Nature's attempts to remove them.

Dissection of several cases.

Their effects on the kidney shewn.

Their medical treatment.

Occasional relief from surgery.

In the *ureter*.

Symptoms which they produce in this canal.

Dissection of three cases of this disease.

Natural modes of relief.

In the *bladder*.

Symptoms produced by the calculi.

Discriminating character of stone in the bladder.

Effects of calculus in the bladder in producing other diseases.

Structure of calculi.

The nuclei.

The size they acquire.

Their *number* in one individual.

Their form.

*Composition* of calculi according to Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Marcet, Dr. Prout, and Mr. Brande.

Their medical treatment.

The natural modes of relief.

## LECTURE XXII.

### OPERATION OF LITHOTOMY.

General *health* previously considered.

Inquiry made as to the existence of other *local* disease.

The *age* of the person ; its influence in the success of the operation.

The degree of success in this operation.

Circumstances which most conduce to prevent its success.

*Instruments* required.

Form of these most calculated to insure success.

The steps of the operation shewn on the dead body.

Difficulties in the operation from

A large calculus :

A narrow-pelvis :

A soft stone :

Sacculi :

Irregular contractions of the bladder :

Numerous calculi :

Enlarged prostate gland.

*After-treatment* of the patient.

Danger after the operation.

Time of recovery.

Operation above the pubes.

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### STONE IN THE URETHRA.

In *three* situations.

The treatment required in each of these.

*Operation* for their extraction.

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### SMALL CALCULI IN THE BLADDER.

Removed by forceps.

Cases.

Mode shewn.

## LECTURE XXIII.

### CALCULI IN THE PROSTATE GLAND.

They are of *two* kinds.

The symptoms they produce.

Dissection of those who die of this disease.

Operation required.

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### CALCULUS IN THE FEMALE

*Less frequent* than in males.

Symptoms.

Variety in their situations.

Deceptions practised by females in regard to this disease.

Calculi of large size pass by natural efforts.

*Injections* used for them.

*Operation* by *dilatation*.

——— of *lithotomy*.

After-treatment.

*Prevention* of *incontinence* of urine after the operation.



**CALCULI IN THE SUBMAXILLARY DUCT.**

Symptoms produced by them.

*Mode of operating* for their removal.

## LECTURE XXIV.

### RETENTION OF URINE.

*Its causes* stated.

*Its treatment* considered hereafter.

*Operations* to relieve this complaint.

#### ABOVE THE PUBES.

*Anatomy* of the parts.

Mode of performing the operation shewn.

Easy of execution.

After-treatment.

*Objections* to this mode of operating.

#### OPERATION BY THE RECTUM.

The *anatomy* of the posterior part of the bladder described.

Mode of operation shewn.

The operation easily performed.

*Objections* to it.



### THE OPERATION IN PERINÆO.

The *parts* to be *avoided* in this operation.

The *natural place* of relief.

Mode of operating shewn.

The *objections* which have been made to it.

The mode which I adopt.

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### RETENTION OF URINE IN THE FEMALE.

*Causes.*

Operation required for it.

## LECTURE XXV.

### FISTULA IN ANO.

Its nature.

Causes producing it.

Varieties of this disease.

Medical treatment.

*Operation* required.

After-treatment of the patient described.

Cure attempted sometimes by *injections* and by  
*ligature*.

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### PILES.

The nature of *piles*.

They are either *external* or *internal*.

Symptoms to which they give rise.

The *local treatment* which they require.

Their medical treatment.

The *operation* required for their *removal*.

*Excrescences* which succeed piles.

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### PROLAPSUS ANI.

Its cause.

Its treatment.

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### POLYPI OF THE NOSE.

*Different species* of these.

*Common polypus.* Its appearance and effects.  
Its removal described.

*Hydatid polypus.*

Its character.

The treatment it requires.

The *carcinomatous polypus.*

Its distinguishing characters.

The age at which it occurs.

The *fungous polypus.*

Its symptoms.

The age at which it appears.

The result of its removal.

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#### POLYPUS UTERI.

Symptoms which it produces.

Operation for its removal.

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#### POLYPUS RECTI.

Its appearance described.

Its mode of removal by operation.

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#### ENLARGED TONSIL GLANDS.

Their treatment.

Mode of removal.



## LECTURE XXVI.

### ON DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

Of two kinds :

*Peritoneal* or *ascites* and the *encysted* or *ovarian*.

*Symptoms* of *ascites*.

Nature of the fluid.

*Causes*. Interruption to the return of blood.

Local irritation. Increased secretion.

Medical treatment.

*Operation* of *paracentesis*.

---

### OVARIAN DROPSY.

Its symptoms.

*Signs distinguishing* this disease from *ascites*.

*Fluctuation* often indistinct.

*Solid tumours* of the ovarium.

*Various appearance* of the fluid in ovarian dropsy.

*Quantity* of fluid usually found, and large collection in some cases.

Medical treatment of ovarian dropsy.

*Ovarian cyst burst* by accident.

Operation not to be performed early.

*Mistakes* sometimes occurring in this disease.

*Mode of operating* explained.

Instruments required.

Patient's position.

The part at which it is best performed.

Sometimes successful in producing a cure.

Its repetition generally required.

---

#### OF EMPYEMA.

Collections of pus in the thorax are of two kinds, general or partial.

Operation sometimes successfully performed in these cases.

## LECTURE XXVII.

### ON HARE LIP.

Its different appearances described.

Connected with deficiency of the gum, bone, palate, or uvula.

Operation required for it.

The *age* at which it should, and should not, be performed.

*Steps* of the operation.

Arterial bleeding.

Bone projecting.

Time of removing the ligatures.

*Double hare lip.*

*Artificial palate.*

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### CANCER LABII.

The usual seat of this disease.

Symptoms attending it.

Local applications.

Operation for its removal.

Result of the operation.

**TIC DOULOUREUX.**

Description of the disease.

Its constitutional treatment.

Local applications which have been found to  
be most useful in it.

*Operation* for it on the different accessible nerves.

Result of the operation.

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**AURA EPILEPTICA.**

Operation for this disease.

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**FISTULA LACRYMALIS.**

Nature of the disease.

Division into three stages.

Its causes.

Treatment necessary in each stage.

The medical treatment required.

The operation seldom successful in the very  
young.



## LECTURE XXVIII.

### ON CATARACT.

This disease is either crystalline or capsular.

Symptoms of the crystalline cataract.

Appearance of the humor.

Its different states of solidity.

Sometimes fluid.

The *floating cataract* described.

Cataract sometimes occurs in several persons of the same family.

*Congenital cataract*, accompanied with *deafness*, case of.

*Capsular cataract*.

Its distinguishing marks.

It often adheres to the iris.

*Cause of cataract* considered.

*Operations* for it.

Of Extraction.

Of Depression.

By Solution.

Operation of *extraction*.



Preparation required.

Instruments necessary.

Position of the patient.

\_\_\_\_\_ surgeon.

\_\_\_\_\_ assistant.

Humor fluid.

Capsule opake.

After-treatment of the patient.

Causes of failure in this operation.

\_\_\_\_\_ Knife passing between the laminae of  
the cornea.

\_\_\_\_\_ Opening too small.

\_\_\_\_\_ Iris wounded by the knife.

\_\_\_\_\_ Vitreous humor escaping.

\_\_\_\_\_ Iris torn.

\_\_\_\_\_ Flap of the cornea not uniting.

\_\_\_\_\_ The inflammation too great.

\_\_\_\_\_ Gutta serena following it.

## LECTURE XXIX.

### ON DEPRESSION OF THE CATARACT, OR COUGHING.

The instruments required.

The patient's and the surgeon's position.

The operation shewn.

The advantages of this operation.

The objections to it.

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### OPERATION BY SOLUTION.

Produces absorption of the lens.

*Mr. Saunders.*

The *principle* upon which the cure is founded.

Mode of performing the operation shewn.

The success of this operation.

Objections to it.

Comparative view of the *three* operations.

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### REMOVAL OF THE EYE.

For *cancer* or *fungus*.

*Cancer* in the eye, rare ; more frequent in its appendages.

*Fungus oculi*.

Its symptoms.

Dissection.

The age at which it most frequently occurs.

Result of the operation.

The disease often appears in other parts.

The disease sometimes appears in the eye when removed from another part of the body.

## LECTURE XXX.

### ON AMPUTATION.

The circumstances considered which render it necessary.

Advantages of union by adhesion in this operation.

The degree of danger attending it.

The kind of *tourniquet* and its application.

Mode of amputating the fingers and toes at the different joints.

Amputation at the tarsal bones.

Removal of the leg by the flap operation.

Amputation of the leg below the knee.

Removal of the leg above the knee.

The removal of the limb at the hip-joint.

Amputation of the metacarpal bones.

Removal of the hand at the wrist-joint.

Amputation through the fore-arm.

The amputation of the arm above the elbow.

Amputation at the axilla.

Removal of the head of the os humeri from the glenoid cavity.

The vessels in each amputation required to be secured.

Mode of dressing the limb after each amputation.



## LECTURE XXXI.

### ON HERNIÆ.

The definition of hernia.

Kinds of herniæ.

Inguinal ; four species of this disease.

Of the *Oblique inguinal hernia*.

Structure of the inguinal canal.

Its upper and lower orifice.

Origin and course of this hernia.

Its coverings and its sac.

Its situation with respect to the spermatic cord  
and testis.

Its dissection.

The varieties of this hernia.

The distinguishing marks of this disease from  
others with which it is liable to be con-  
founded.

The diseases which sometimes accompany it.

The causes of hernia.

Its treatment in the reducible state.

Trusses.

The result of their employment.

## LECTURE XXXII.

### IRREDUCIBLE HERNIA.

Causes which render it irreducible.

Its danger.

Treatment of the apparently irreducible hernia.

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### STRANGULATED HERNIA.

Its symptoms when strangulated.

Dissection of the hernia and of the abdomen in  
strangulated hernia.

Seats of the stricture.

The treatment of strangulated hernia.

Its reduction by the taxis.

Means to be employed if the taxis does not  
succeed.

The *direct* inguinal hernia.

Its course.

Its coverings.

The mode of distinguishing it from the Oblique inguinal hernia.

Its treatment when reducible.

Operation for both these species of hernia, the Oblique and Direct.

## LECTURE XXXIII.

### ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATION CONTINUED.

Treatment of the intestine.

———— of the omentum.

Closure of the wound.

After-treatment.

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### LARGE HERNIÆ.

Operation for these.

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### HERNIA IN THE INGUINAL CANAL.

Operation for it.

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### INGUINAL HERNIA IN THE FEMALE.

Its symptoms.

Its striking peculiarity.

The truss it requires.

Taxis for it.

Operation for it when strangulated.



## HERNIA CONGENTA, OR HERNIA TUNICÆ VAGINALIS.

Circumstances on which it is founded.

Its symptoms.

Its discriminating characters.

Treatment when reducible.

Truss for the very young.

Operation for this hernia.

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## ENCYSTED HERNIA OF THE TUNICA VAGINALIS.

Its formation.

Its treatment when reducible.

Operation for it.

## LECTURE XXXIV.

### ON FEMORAL HERNIA.

Anatomy of the groin.

The course of this hernia.

Its seat and appearance.

Its dissection ; enclosed in two sacs

Discrimination of this disease from others.

Its varieties.

Sex in which it most frequently occurs.

Treatment in the reducible state.

Form of truss.

Effects of wearing it.

Irreducible. The truss required for it.

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### THE STRANGULATED FEMORAL HERNIA.

Its treatment.

The operation for it.

Two sacs opened.

Seat of the stricture.

Danger of the operation advised by *Gimbernat*.

## LECTURE XXXV.

### UMBILICAL HERNIA,

- Its frequency.
- Structure of the parts through which it passes.
- Its frequency in infants.
- Its various appearances in the adult.
- Its causes.
- Treatment when reducible.
- The best form of truss in the adult, and in children.
- Irreducible.
- The truss required for it.
- Strangulated.
- The mode of attempting its reduction.
- Its treatment.
- The operation it requires.
- Of large umbilical herniæ.

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### THE VENTRAL HERNIA.

- Its seat.
- The operation for it in different situations of the disease.

Thyroideal hernia.

Pudental ———.

Vaginal ———.

Perineal ———.

Ischiatic ———.

Mysenteric ———.

Mezocolic ———.



## LECTURE XXXVI.

### ON POISONS.

Definition of the term *poison*.

The *sources* from which they are derived.

The *action* of some poisons on the *nervous*, of others on the *sanguiferous* system.

The effects of some poisons depend on their *quantity*, of others not.

Their effects are diminished by their repeated application.

That poisons may act, a *predisposition* for their action is required.

The *time* which is required to elapse before their action begins.

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### OF ANIMAL POISONS.

*Stings* and *bites* of animals.

*Hydrophobia* ; the *symptoms* which it produces.

What light *dissection* throws on the disease.

*Inoculation* of the saliva of a rabid animal.

*Pretended remedies* for hydrophobia.

Mode of preventing the baneful effects of the injury.

## LECTURE XXXVII.

### ON VEGETABLE POISONS.

*Conium.*

*Tobacco.*

*Opium.*

Symptoms.

Quantity taken from habit.

————— attempts at suicide.

Dissection.

Treatment.

*Belladonna.*

*Essential of bitter almonds.*

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### CHEMICAL POISONS.

*Oxymurias Hydrargyri.*

The symptoms which it produces.

Appearances exhibited in dissection.

Treatment.

*Arsenic.*

Symptoms produced by it.

Dissection.

Treatment.

Injection of *oxymurias hydrargyri* and *arsenic*  
into veins.

*Lead.*

Its effects on the system.

Dissection.

Effects of the Ticunas poison shewn upon the  
living animal.

## LECTURE XXXVIII.

### ON VIRULENT GONORRHŒA.

Its symptoms.

The *external* course of the inflammation.

Its *internal* course.

The time of its appearance after the application of the poison.

Its *seat*.

*Dissection* of the parts infected with the disease.

Is it unattended with *ulceration* of the membrane of the urethra ?

The manner in which the poison is *communicated*.

The influence of constitutional derangement on the discharge.

It is said to be cured *spontaneously*.

In what cases its cure is most difficult.

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### OF THE TREATMENT OF GONORRHŒA.

Has *mercury* any influence upon it ?



Mode of treatment required in its state of *acute* inflammation.

————— in its *chronic* state.

*Injections* ; objections urged against them.

*Medicines* having a *specific* influence on the disease.

*Ablution* ; does it prevent gonorrhœa ?

## LECTURE XXXIX.

### OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF GONORRHŒA.

#### Strictures

Are of *three* kinds.

*Chronic stricture.*

Its symptoms.

Its *effects* upon the *urethra*, *bladder*, and *kidneys*.

Its *seat*.

Some parts of the urethra more disposed to it  
than others.

Often more than *one* stricture.

*Dissection* of the *chronic* stricture.

*Caruncles* and *warts*.

Causes of stricture.

Its local treatment.

Bougies ; their action by

Dilatation,

Absorption,

Destruction of the diseased part.

The different treatment which is required.

The dangers attending the local treatment of strictures.

Their constitutional treatment.

## LECTURE XL.

### ON ABSCESES IN THE LACUNÆ AND FISTULA IN PERINÆO.

*Abscesses in the lacunæ.*

———— at the *frænum*.

———— on the *dorsum*.

———— opposite to the *scrotum*, *dangerous*.

———— in perinæo producing fistulæ in perinæo.

The *danger* arising from *pressure* on the urethra.

Abscess breaking into the *rectum*.

*Treatment* of the disease in each of these situations.

Mode of *closing* the fistulous openings in perinæo; in recto.

*Extravasation of urine*

Its symptoms.

Treatment.

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### SPASMODIC STRICTURE.

Commonly *combined* with the *chronic*.

Its seat.

The symptoms attending it.

Its treatment, locally.

Effects of warm and cold bathing on it.

Its constitutional treatment.

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### ACUTE INFLAMMATORY STRICTURE.

Its symptoms.

The circumstances under which it occurs.

Muscles of the perinæum affected.

Treatment.

Constitutional remedies.

Local applications. Soothing treatment.

Counter irritants.

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### IRRITABLE URETHRA.

Its symptoms.

Its treatment.



## LECTURE XLI.

### ON ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND FROM ACUTE OR CHRONIC INFLAMMATION.

The *acute* inflammation of the prostate gland.

Symptoms.

Danger.

Mode of relief.

The *chronic* form of inflammation frequent in  
persons of *advanced years*.

Its symptoms.

Its discriminating characters.

Its effects on the bladder and kidney.

Its dissection.

The *change* which it produces in the *form* of  
the urethra.

Often accompanied by irritable bladder and  
kidneys; and enlargement of the testicle.

Constitutional treatment.

Local treatment when it produces retention of  
urine.

*Particular instruments* required.

*Mode of using* them.

Danger of injury to the gland and bladder.

The *Instrument supposed* to be in the *bladder*,  
when it has not reached it.

Other modes of relieving the enlarged prostate.  
Mistaken for the *stone*. *Case*.

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### IRRITABLE BLADDER.

Its symptoms.

Its ultimate effects.

Appearances on dissection.

The principle of its treatment.

Constitutional and local means.

The result.

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### MUCOUS DISEASE OF THE BLADDER.

Its symptoms.

The treatment it requires.

Constitutional and local treatment.

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### PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER.

Its characteristic symptoms.

Its treatment.

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### EFFECT OF DISEASES OF THE URETHRA ON THE KIDNEYS.

Symptoms.

Dissection.

Treatment.

## LECTURE XLII.

### ON CHORDEE.

Two states of it.

Its symptoms.

Its cause.

Constitutional and local treatment.

Thickening remains.

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### BLEEDINGS FROM THE URETHRA.

Their causes.

Mode of stopping them.

Constitutional treatment.

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### HERNIA HUMORALIS.

What is meant by it.

Time of its accession in gonorrhœa.

Its seat.

Its symptoms.

The cause which produces it.

Its prevention.

Its treatment,

————— in slight cases.

————— in its more severe attacks.

————— locally and constitutionally.

*Hardness* of the *testicle* remaining ; means of dispersing it.

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### CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE TESTICLE.

Its symptoms.

Its causes.

Its treatment.

Abscesses following it.

Granulations protruding from these abscesses.

Sinuses produced.

Treatment required.

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### WASTING OF THE TESTIS.

Causes of this.

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### IRRITABLE TESTIS.

Its symptoms.

Its treatment.

Result of these cases.



## LECTURE XLIII.

### SYMPATHETIC BUBO.

The *absorbent* vessels irritated.

Their *glands* effected.

Treatment.

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### ON GLEET.

Discharge not infectious.

Is there such a disease after gonorrhœa ?

In what cases does gleet occur ?

Symptoms of it.

Its seat.

*Dissection* of the *urethra* in these cases.

*Periods* at which discharges succeeding gonorrhœa will remain infectious.

Causes of gleet.

Its treatment

——— local.

——— medical.

The most effectual mode of cure.



*Impotence.*

The several causes producing it considered.

Treatment of these.

*Anomalous affections succeeding gonorrhœa.*

Discharge from the *glandulæ odoriferæ*.

Its treatment.

*Gonorrhœal rheumatism.*

Causes of.

Treatment.

## LECTURE XLIV.

### ON GONORRHŒA IN THE FEMALE.

Its symptoms.

Its dissection.

Its local and constitutional treatment.

*Discharges in young females.*

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### GLEET IN THE FEMALE.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

When does gonorrhœa become gleet?

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### ON SYPHILIS.

The *effects* of this poison.

*Chancre.*

Its usual mode of *commencement*.

Its common *appearance*.

It varies exceedingly in its appearance in different persons ; also, in the same person under different degrees of irritation, and as it is accompanied by more or less of inflammation.

Its variety as to its seat.

The *difference* of its *local effects* according to its seat.

Its treatment in a *good constitution*.

Best local applications.

Their *propriety*.

The best *constitutional* treatment.

Danger of local treatment only.

Chancres *heal without* other than slight local treatment.

Of *phymosis*, as the *effect* of *chancre*.

Its treatment, and of the contraction which remains.

Operation for it.

Of *paraphymosis*.

How produced.

Principle of its treatment.

Its reduction.

## LECTURE XLV.

### ON CHANCRES WHEN IRRITATED, OR IN A VERY IRRITABLE CONSTITUTION.

Poison of syphilis generally mild and little destructive.

Chancre *originally unirritable.*

How *rendered irritable.*

When irritable they rapidly *extend.*

Exhibit a *sloughy* disposition.

Their *dangerous* effects.

The *local* and *constitutional* treatment which they require to *prevent* irritability, and to *remove* it when present.

*Profuse bleeding* from them.

Urethra *sloughing.*

*Contraction* of the urethra at its orifice.

Its *complete closure.*

Chancres indolent.

Their treatment.

*Of chancres in women.*

Their seat.

—— usual appearance.

Their best local and constitutional treatment.

*Irritable chancres in the female.*

Symptoms.

High degree of danger.

Their treatment.



## LECTURE XLVI.

### WARTS.

Their *growth* and nature.

Are they *syphilitic*?

Their *causes*.

The effects they produce when very large.

*Two* states of warts.

Treatment in each state.

Their great size often in the female.

The effect of the inoculation of their secretion.

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### OF THE SYPHILITIC BUBO.

*Two orders* of inguinal *glands*.

Chancre preceding bubo.

*Examination* of the gland by dissection.

Treatment, constitutional and local.

————— when *suppurating*.

Very *large* buboes.

*Indolent* buboes.

*Irritable* buboes.

Symptoms.

Their danger.

*Hæmorrhage* from them.

*Gland projecting.*

Treatment of the *sinus* that remains.

After-treatment of the sloughing bubo.

*Several glands* enlarged.

---

### PHAGEDENIC BUBO.

Its nature and cause.

The treatment which it requires.

## LECTURE XLVII.

### OF THE SECONDARY SYMPTOMS OF SYPHILIS.

*Progress of the poison into the blood.*

*Interior glands unaffected.*

*Parts most liable to be affected.*

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#### DISEASE IN THE THROAT.

The effects of syphilis on the Palate.

\_\_\_\_\_ Tonsils.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pharynx.

\_\_\_\_\_ Larynx.

Treatment of these forms of the disease ; local  
and constitutional.

*Irritable state of the disease in these parts.*

Its effects upon the *nose*.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

These cases often mistaken and improperly  
treated.

*Deformity, how prevented.*

## SYPHILITIC ERUPTIONS.

Their general character.

Varieties to which they are subject.

Their treatment.

*Irritable* state of eruptions.

Their treatment in this state.

*Phagedenic sores* arising from them.

How treated.

## LECTURE XLVIII.

### SYPHILITIC INFLAMMATION OF THE PERIOSTEUM AND BONES.

The *cylindrical* bones most affected by it.

Train of symptoms.

Seat of the disease.

Treatment, constitutional and local.

*Fluid* forms under the periosteum.

*Suppuration* ensues.

Effects of this disease on the *flat bones*.

Nodes on the *Head*.

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*Sternum*.

Effects sometimes *dangerous* ; cases of.

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### GENERAL INFLAMMATION OF THE PERIOSTEUM.

The *pains* attending this state.

Their *seat*.

*Effects* on the *bones*.

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### SYPHILITIC OPHTHALMIA.

Its symptoms.



*Characteristic appearances.*

*Iritis.*

Its symptoms.

Its treatment.

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### GENERAL REMARKS ON SYPHILIS.

Its symptoms, primary or secondary.

*Certain parts* only of the body liable to be affected by syphilis.

Some persons *not susceptible* of its influence.

*Time* at which the secondary symptoms usually shew themselves.

Are children affected in *utero*?

Does much inflammation attend syphilis in a healthy constitution?

## LECTURE XLIX.

### GENERAL REMARKS ON SYPHILIS CONTINUED.

Is the constitution affected prior to the appearance, or during the continuance of secondary symptoms ?

Is the matter of *secondary ulcers* infectious ?

Is the matter of *bubo* infectious ?

Is *any infection* communicated by venereal intercourse but that of gonorrhœa or syphilis ?

Is the *matter* produced by gonorrhœa and syphilis the *same* ?

Are the parts which are the usual seats of syphilis subject to *diseases* which may be *mistaken* for syphilis ?

What is the *appearance* of such diseases ?

Their treatment.

In *what cases* does syphilis *refuse* to *yield* to the usual remedies for the disease ?

Is syphilis always *progressive*, except when under the influence of mercury ?

Does *chancre* sometimes *heal without* the use of mercury ?

## ON THE USE OF MERCURY.

Its *modus operandi* in the cure of syphilis.

How the use of this remedy is to be regulated to ensure its curative effects.

The *quantity* required *varies* according to the susceptibility of different constitutions.

Any *violent action* induced by mercury often *prevents* the cure of the disease.

The *best forms* of mercury.

The *objections* to its use or continuance.

Is mercury discovered in the *blood* or *secretions* of persons salivated ?

*Bad effects* of mercury in *unhealthy* constitutions, and when *incautiously* used.

*Attempts* at various times made to cure syphilis *without* the aid of mercury.

Their result.

*Alterative remedies* for syphilis.

*Safe and judicious treatment* of chancre.

My usual mode of treating gonorrhœa and syphilis described.

## LECTURE L.

### O N S C R O F U L A .

*Definition* of the disease.

*Diseases* it most commonly produces.

The *age* at which it most frequently shews itself.

The *character* of a scrofulous person.

The *temperament* which usually accompanies a scrofulous habit.

The influence of *climate* and *seasons* upon the disease.

Is it or is it not *hereditary* ?

Its *exciting* cause.

*State of the body* under the disease.

*Dissection* of scrofulous persons.

The state of the *blood* and *sanguiferous system*.

### T R E A T M E N T .

*Principles* on which relief can be expected.

The means necessarily slow and gentle in their effects on the disease.

*Nourishment*.



*Air.*

*Exercise.*

*State of mind.*

*Medicines.* What are the best? Are there specific remedies?

*Clothing.*

*Bathing.*



## LECTURE LI.

### ON SCROFULA CONTINUED

The *enlargement* of the *absorbent glands*.

The *progress* of *adhesion*, *suppuration*, and *ulceration* in them.

*Carbonate of lime* sometimes produced in them.

*Death* produced by the enlargement of the glands in the neck.

The *cause* of the *cervical glands* being frequently enlarged.

*Treatment* in the adhesive, suppurative, and ulcerative states.

*Mesenteric* enlargement.

Symptoms.

*Cause* of this affection.

Treatment.

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### DISEASES OF THE JOINTS,

Commonly called *white swellings*.

Symptoms ; in their *adhesive*,

\_\_\_\_\_ *suppurative*, and

\_\_\_\_\_ *ulcerative* state.

*Dissection* of these diseases, shewing the original state of progress of the disease in the *synovial membrane, ligaments, cartilage, and bone.*

*Effects* of the disease ; *complete or partial anchyloses* ; sometimes a *perfect recovery.*

*Treatment* in the adhesive, suppurative, and ulcerative states.

*Question of amputation* for diseased joints considered.

## LECTURE LII.

### SCROFULOUS DISEASE OF THE HIP-JOINT.

*Characteristic symptoms* of the disease.

*Its effects* upon the *limb*.

*Dissection* of the part.

Treatment in the adhesive, suppurative, and  
ulcerative forms of the disease.

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### VERTEBRAL DISEASE.

*Its symptoms* in its different seats.

*Psoas* and *lumbar abscess* produced by it.

Other *courses* which *vertebral abscesses* sometimes take.

*Dissection* ; shewing the *origin* of the disease,  
its *progress*, and the *parts* it affects.

*Treatment* of this disease, constitutionally and  
locally.

## LECTURE LIII.

### PSOAS AND LUMBAR ABSCESS.

Symptoms by which they are marked in their commencement.

Their progress.

Result of their being opened.

Dissection of the disease ; shewing them to be the effect of diseased spine.

Treatment.

Counter irritation.

Advantages of rest in these cases.

Ought they to be opened ?

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### OF RICKETS.

The state of the constitution and of the bones in this disease.

The usual symptoms.

The degree to which it extends in the metropolis.

Dissection of the body and of the bones affected with rickets.

The medical and local treatment of the disease.



Curved spine. Deformed chests.

Machines.

General principle of the treatment of curved spine.

Tibia. Femur. Knee curved.

Their treatment.

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### ENLARGED TESTIS.

Period at which it occurs.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

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*Ophthalmia.*

*Ophthalmic purulenta.*

*Ophthalmia tarsi.*

Their treatment.

The cause of these affections in children.

*Eruptions ; their seat and treatment.*

## LECTURE LIV.

### ON WOUNDS.

The division of these into four kinds.

The *incised* wound.

Its symptoms.

*Two modes* of union.

*Adhesion* explained.

*Best mode* of effecting it.

*Most parts* of the body are *regenerated*—*exceptions* to this.

Adhesion produced in parts *nearly separated* ;  
in parts *completely* separated.

*Union* by *granulation*, when adhesion fails ;  
comparative *danger* attending the two  
modes of union.

*Circumstances* enumerated which *prevent* ad-  
hesion.

**LACERATED WOUNDS.**

**Their symptoms.**

**Their danger.**

**The treatment which they require.**

## LECTURE LV.

### ON CONTUSED WOUNDS.

In *what* they *differ* from other wounds.

Their symptoms.

Their union by granulation.

The treatment which they require.

*Effects* of these wounds.

*Their danger.*

Simple contusions.

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### OF PUNCTURED WOUNDS.

The *three* effects which they produce.

*Absorbent inflammation.*

Its appearance.

Its cause.

Punctures in dissection ; their danger ;

Their treatment.

Bad effects easily prevented.

*Fascial inflammation.*

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Opening of thecæ.

*Effect on the nervous system.*

General spasms.

Tetanus.

Kind of wound most likely to produce this effect.

Means which have been tried in tetanus, both constitutional and local.

Their results.

What kind of treatment is the best.

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### OF CHRONIC TETANUS.

Its symptoms.

Its results.

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### TRISMUS.

Its treatment.



## LECTURE LVI.

### ON WOUNDS OF ARTERIES.

The effect of *incised* wounds of arteries.

The *mode* in which nature *stops* the *bleeding* from them.

The *partial* division of arteries.

The *lacerated* artery.

*Punctures* of arteries.

The mode in which the *circulation* is carried on after the *division* of a *large vessel*.

*Changes* in the *anastomising* vessels.

The larger arteries possess anastomising vessels.

*Treatment* of *wounded arteries*.

Of the *completely* divided artery.

Of the *partially* divided.

*Pressure*.

*Operation* of tying them.

*Tourniquet*.

*Ligatures*.

Circumstances to be considered in their application.

Cause of the *slow separation* of a ligature.

Treatment after the application of a ligature.

*Mode of tying* the principal arteries *shewn*.

*Hæmorrhages* from small arteries.

Immediate or remote.

Causes of their recurrence.

Constitutional treatment.

Local treatment.

*Styptics*.

## LECTURE LVII.

### ON WOUNDS OF VEINS

*Effects* of such wounds.

Degree of danger from their *hæmorrhage*.

\_\_\_\_\_ *inflammation*.

The *anastomoses* of veins.

*Tying* the *saphæna major vein*.

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### WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMEN.

Of two kinds.

*Stomach* wounded.

Wounds of the *large intestines*:

\_\_\_\_\_ *small intestines*.

\_\_\_\_\_ *liver*.

\_\_\_\_\_ *gall bladder*.

*Spleen* often wounded.

\_\_\_\_\_ *removed*.

*Kidney* wounded.

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### WOUNDS OF THE THORAX.

Of two kinds.

*Lungs* wounded.

*Empyema*.

Treatment.

Danger of such wounds; *bleeding, inflammation, suppuration*.

*Heart* wounded.

*Pericardium* wounded.

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### WOUNDS OF THE THROAT.

Anatomy of the *space* between the *chin* and *sternum*,

*Three* kinds of wounds.

1st. of the *pharynx*,

2nd. — *larynx*.

3rd. — *trachea* and *æso-phagus*.

*Symptoms* of each.

Their treatment.

## LECTURE LVIII.

### ON WOUNDS OF JOINTS.

Extremely dangerous.

*Symptoms*, if *suppurative inflammation* is permitted.

*Dissection* of the injured joint.

*Principle* to be attended to in the treatment of these cases.

Treatment if they suppurate.

*Anchylosis*.

———— Degree of.

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### WOUNDS OF TENDONS.

Result of these.

*Principle* of their treatment.

*Division* of the *tendo achilles*.

Its symptoms.

Its treatment and result.

*Partial laceration* of the *gastrocnemius muscle*, and of the *tendo achilles*; mistaken for laceration of the *plantaris tendon*.

Their treatment.



## SPRAINS.

Their nature.

Their treatment.

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WOUNDS OF NERVES.

*Effects of their division on the sensation, motion, and heat of the limb.*

*Disposition of the limb to inflame and ulcerate.*

*The reproduction of nerves.*

*The time required for it.*

*Appearance at the place of union.*

*Ligatures on nerves.*

*Their partial division.*

*Treatment of wounded nerves.*

## LECTURE LIX.

### INFLAMMATION IN BONES, AND THE INJURIES TO WHICH THEY ARE SUBJECT.

*Composition of bone.*

Its shell and cancellated structure.

Its *periosteal* and *medullary* membranes.

Its two sets of vessels.

*Inflammation* in bones.

Acute, chronic, or malignant.

*Periosteal inflammation of bone.*

Its effects.

Its causes.

Treatment, if acute or chronic.

*Medullary inflammation of bone.*

Its effects.

Its causes.

Treatment.

## ON SIMPLE FRACTURE.

Its *signs*.

Its *local* and *constitutional* effects.

The *mode of union* of a simple fracture.

Its *danger* and difficulty in some cases.

The *time* which is required for union.

The treatment of simple fracture.

The principles to be borne in mind.

The reduction of fractures.

*Applications* required.

*Bandages*.

*Position*.

*Constitutional treatment*.

*Causes of deformity in the limb*.

*Time* at which the bandages may be removed.

## LECTURE LX.

### FRACTURES OF THE DIFFERENT BONES.

*Metatarsal bones.*

*Tibia and Fibula.*

Bandages.

Position.

Time required for union.

*Fibula.*

Fracture of ; how ascertained.

Bandages required.

Posture of the limb.

*Femur.*

Fractured ; how ascertained.

Bandages.

Position.

Fracture near the *trochanter major*.

*Fracture of the clavicle.*

Signs.

Causes of this fracture.

Its treatment. The *objects* to be had in view,

*Os humeri.* Fracture of.

Signs.

Treatment.

*Radius and ulna ;* fractured together.

Signs.

Treatment.

*Radius* fractured alone.

How ascertained.

Treatment.

*Ulna* alone.

How ascertained.

Treatment.

*Metacarpal* bones.

*Lower-jaw.* Effects of this fracture.

Best treatment of it.

*Ribs.*

Fractures of.

Symptoms.

How ascertained.

Dangers of these accidents.

Causes of this danger.

Treatment.



## LECTURE LXI.

### FRACTURES IN AND NEAR TO JOINTS.

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#### PATELLA.

*Transverse fracture of.*

Its symptoms explained.

Its mode of union.

*Experiments.*

Treatment.

*Time for giving motion to the limb.*

Its result.

*Compound fracture of the patella.*

Advantages of adhesion.

Mode of effecting it.

*Uniting ligament ulcerating.*

Effect of this ulceration.

*Longitudinal fracture of the patella.*

Its mode of union.

The treatment it requires.

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### FRACTURE OF THE CONDYLES OF THE OS FEMORIS.

Signs and treatment.

## FRACTURE OF THE HEAD OF THE TIBIA.

Signs and treatment.

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FRACTURE OF THE NECK OF THE  
OS FEMORIS.

Two kinds of this fracture.

*Within* the capsule of the joint.

*External* to it.

Contrasted with dislocation of the femur.

*Age* of the patient.

*Slight causes* producing it.

*Absence of bony union* when the fracture is  
within the capsule.

*Causes* of want of union.

*Experiments.*

*Treatment of fracture within* the articulation.

The result.

*Treatment of those external* to the capsule.

Their result.

## LECTURE LXII.

### FRACTURE OF THE OLECRANON.

Its signs.

The mode of union.

The treatment it requires.

The result.

*Time* for giving the limb *motion*.

*Compound fractures* of the *olecranon*.

Their treatment.

Result.

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### FRACTURE OF THE CORONOID PROCESS OF THE ULNA.

Its signs.

Its result.

Its union by ligament.

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### FRACTURE OF THE CONDYLES OF THE OS HUMERI.

Signs.

Age at which it occurs.

Distinguishing marks of the fracture of each  
condyle.

This accident often *mistaken*.

Treatment which it requires.

Great attention required to preserve the motion of the joint.

*Ossific union* not produced when the fracture is entirely within the capsular ligament.

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### ON FRACTURES OF THE NECK OF THE OS HUMERI.

Their signs.

The *age* at which they occur.

Their treatment.

Its result.

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### FRACTURE OF THE GLENOID CAVITY OF THE SCAPULA.

Its signs

*Mistaken for dislocation.*

Its treatment.

Its results.

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### SIMPLE FRACTURES WHICH DO NOT UNITE.

This not a very rare occurrence.

The causes which give rise to it.

The treatment which it requires.

Its result.

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### FRAGILITY OF BONES.

Cases of.

In some cases it is the effect of *paralysis*.

The result of these cases.



## LECTURE LXIII.

### SUPPURATION IN BONE AND COMPOUND FRACTURE.

*Periosteal* or *medullary* abscesses.

*Periosteal.* Symptoms.

Cause.

Treatment.

*Medullary.* Symptoms.

————— ulceration and deposit of bone.

Progress of ulceration.

Treatment.

*Abscesses* in the shell of the bone.

Influence of bad constitutions upon the internal abscesses of bones.

Their mode of restoration.

*Granulation* in bone.

Mode of healing over.

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### ON COMPOUND FRACTURE.

*Definition* of a compound fracture.

*Granulatory process* in bone explained.

*Process of union* in compound fracture.

*Callus* ; its structure.



*Treatment* of compound fracture.

Adjustment.

Bandages.

Position.

Constitutional treatment.

*Union by adhesion* ; its great advantage.

*Time* required for union.

*Difficulties* in compound fracture, *viz.*

Reduction sometimes difficult.

Oblique fractures.

Bone shattered.

Hæmorrhage from large arteries.

Inflammation excessive.

Joints laid open.

Deformity of the limb.

Exfoliations of bone.

Want of union.

Tetanus produced by them.

*Amputation* of compound fractured limbs.

*Time* at which it should be performed, when  
requisite.

*Circumstances favourable* to it.

————— *unfavourable* to it.

## LECTURE LXIV.

### MORTIFICATION IN BONE.

The causes of partial death in bone.

The sloughing or exfoliating process.

*Periosteal or external exfoliation.*

Its symptoms.

The process of separation.

Its treatment.

Chemical.

Mechanical.

*Medullary or internal exfoliation.*

Its cause.

The *process of separation*, and of the formation  
of new bone.

The *time* required for the process in health, and  
in a diseased state of the constitution.

Treatment of the internal or medullary exfolia-  
tion.

Chemically.

Mechanically.

*Exfoliations of the bones of the skull.*

## ON EXOSTOSIS.

Of two kinds.

*Cartilaginous*, and

*Fungous*.

See Tumours, Lecture LXX.

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## SCIRRHUS IN BONE.

Symptoms of this state.

Under what circumstances occurring.

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## MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

Symptoms.

Dissection.

Degree of loss of phosphate of lime.

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## WARTY ULCER FROM DISEASED BONE.

Cases.

## LECTURE LXV.

### ON DISLOCATIONS.

*Dislocations of the spine.* The accident so called is a *fracture of the spine with displacement.*

Symptoms produced by them vary according to their *situation* in the *cervical, dorsal, or lumbar vertebræ.*

*Time* in which they generally prove *destructive* is according to their seat ; exceptions to this.

Sometimes *recovered* from.

*Dissection* of these cases.

*Attempts* to *relieve* them.

*Fracture* of the spine *without displacement.*

*Dislocation* of the *extremities of the ribs.*

Very rare.

Treatment.

*Dislocation of the clavicle.*

At the *sternal* extremity.

How ascertained.

Treatment.

*Operation* for this dislocation when occasioned by distortion of the spine.



*Dislocation of the scapular end of the clavicle.*

Signs.

Treatment.

Result.

*Dislocation of the os humeri.*

*Downwards and forwards in the axilla.*

Symptoms.

How ascertained.

Mode of reduction.

*Forwards under the pectoral muscle.*

Symptoms.

How ascertained.

Reduction.

*Backwards on the dorsum scapulæ.*

Discriminating symptoms.

Reduction.

*Partial dislocation of the os humeri.*

Accidents at the shoulder-joint, with which dislocations are liable to be confounded.



## LECTURE LXVI.

### DISLOCATION OF THE ELBOW.

*Ulna and Radius backwards.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Ulna and Radius laterally.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Ulna backwards.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Radius forwards.*

How ascertained.

Principle of its reduction.

Accidents at the elbow-joint confounded with  
dislocation.

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### DISLOCATIONS OF THE WRIST.

*Forwards.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Backwards.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Dislocation of the ulna, with fracture of the  
radius.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Compound.*

Injuries mistaken for dislocation of the wrist.

*Dislocations of the fingers.*

————— *thumb.*

Mode of reduction.

## LECTURE LXVII.

### DISLOCATIONS OF THE HIP-JOINT

Are of *four* kinds.

*Upwards* on the *dorsum ilii*.

The characteristic signs.

Mode of reduction.

*Downwards* in the *foramen ovale*.

Its characteristic signs.

Mode of reduction.

*Backwards* in the *ischiatric notch*.

Its characteristic signs.

Its reduction.

*Forward* upon the *pubes*.

Its signs.

Reduction.

*Accidents liable to be mistaken for dislocations ;  
viz.*

*Fractures of the pelvis through the acetabulum.*

*Fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone.*

Discriminating marks.

## LECTURE LXVIII.

### DISLOCATIONS OF THE KNEE.

Dislocations of the *patella*.

*Laterally*.

Signs.

Reduction.

*Upwards*. Its treatment.

*Dislocation* of the *tibia*.

*Inwards* or *outwards*.

*Backwards*.

Signs of each species.

Reduction.

Result.

*Compound dislocations of the knee*.

*Dislocation of the head of the fibula*.

With fracture of the *tibia*.

*Produced* by relaxation.

Treatment.

Dislocations of the *ankle-joint*.

*Forwards*.

Symptoms.



Reduction.

*Dislocation inwards.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Outwards.*

Symptoms.

Reduction.

*Compound dislocations in the same directions.*

Their treatment considered.

*Dislocations of the astragalus.*

*Simple.*

Its treatment.

*Compound.*

Its treatment.

*Dislocations of the metatarsus.*

————— toes.

*General remarks on dislocations.*

## LECTURE LXIX.

### ON GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

These are of the nature of *contused wounds*.

They are of *two* kinds, viz.

1st. When the *ball* passes.

2d. When the *ball* lodges.

*Symptoms* of the *first*.

*Separation* of the *slough*.

*Suppuration*, when established.

Treatment, constitutional and local.

*Sinus* remaining.

*Ball* lodging.

Remains *encysted*.

Or is discharged by *abscess*.

Its *course*.

*Wounds* of *arteries* by gun-shot.

Wounds in the *neighbourhood* of *arteries*.

*Symptoms*.

Treatment.

*Wounds of the abdomen.*

Their danger.

*Penetrating wounds.*

*Slanting wounds.*

Wounds through the *Pelvis*.

Wounds of the *Thorax*.

————— *Lungs.*

————— *Heart.*

————— *Large vessels.*

Near the heart.

Wounds of the head.

Ball lodging in the sphenoidal or ethmoidal  
sinus.

*Wounds of the brain.*

*Gun-shot wounds of bones.*

The bone much shattered.

Gun-shot wounds of large joints, often recovered  
from.

*Amputation* ; when it should be performed

## LECTURE LXX.

### ON BURNS AND SCALDS.

*Three effects* produced by them.

The local treatment of *each state*.

Their constitutional treatment.

*Cuticle* quickly reproduced.

*Deformity* produced by them.

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### ON TUMORS.

Of *two kinds* :

————— *growths* of the *constituent parts* of  
the body.

————— *new growths*.

The former attain the greatest size.

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### THE ADIPOSE TUMOR.

Its symptoms.

Seat.

Its nature.

The size it acquires.

The operation for its removal.

Under what circumstances dangerous.

## OF THE ENCYSTED OR FOLLICULAR TUMOR.

Its symptoms.

Its seat.

The manner of its growth from an obstructed follicle.

Number in the same individual.

Disposition to them in families.

Operation for their removal.

In what cases dangerous.

Two other species of encysted tumor described.

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## ABSORBENT GLANDULAR TUMOR.

Symptoms.

Size.

Most common seat.

Several glands united.

Operation for its removal.

Its danger.

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## OF THE SIMPLE CHRONIC TUMOR.

Its growth.

Its effects.

Its treatment.



## LECTURE LXXI.

### OF THE BURSAL TUMOR, OR GANGLION.

Symptoms.

Seat.

Cure,

—— by *absorption*,

—— *bursting*,

—— *adhesion*,

—— *excision*.

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### VASCULAR TUMOR, OR NÆVUS MATERNUS.

*Arterial* and *venous*.

Symptoms of the *arterial*.

Their effects.

*Cause* of their growth.

Local treatment.

*Operation* for them.

Symptoms of the *venous*.

*Operation* for it.

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### OF THE CUTANEOUS TUMOR.

Its extensive growth.

Its removal.

## THE HYDATID TUMOR.

Of two kinds.

Described.

*Natural mode of cure.*

Removed by *operation.*

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## THE OSSIFIC TUMOR, OR EXOSTOSIS.

*Defined.*

*Periosteal or medullary.*

Appearance in different bones.

*Cartilaginous or fungous.*

Treatment of the periosteal.

————— medullary.

## LECTURE LXXII.

### CARCINOMA.

Its characters.

Its usual seat.

Its course.

Its treatment.

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### OF THE FUNGOID TUMOR.

*Symptoms* of this tumor.

In the *adhesive* stage.

In its attempts at *suppuration*.

In the *ulcerated* state.

The *fungus* growing from it; its disposition to bleed.

*Different names* have been given to this disease in *its three stages*.

Its extension by *absorption*.

Its disposition to form in *various parts* at the same time.

The *structures* most liable to its attacks.

Treatment.

Unaffected by constitutional treatment.

*Disposition to it prevented.*

Local treatment.

Operation for it.

Its result.

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### OF THE WARTY TUMOR.

*Of two kinds.*

*Chronic and carcinomatous.*

1st. Of great size upon the *labia pudendi* and  
*nymphæ* ; also on other parts of the body.

2nd. Its symptoms.

Its most frequent seat.

Its dissection.

The result of its removal.

THE END.

















